

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3s. 6 1/2 d.
On Demand 3s. 6 7/16 d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

August 31, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 83
Humidity 83

August 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 3 p.m. 86
Humidity 83

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Forecast for 31st.

Forecast for 1st Sept.

8035 日五廿月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

六拜禮 一廿月八年八港中

SINGLE COPY 1/6 OR 1/3

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL ADVANCING.

THE BRITISH CAPTURE BAPAUME.

French Cross the Ailette.

London, August 29.
Reuter learns that there is no change north of Bapaume. We have taken Bapaume and reached the Bapaume-Basencourt Road, troops approaching the latter village. We reached high ground to the north-east of Gaudencourt and nearly reached La Transloy. Patrols are reported in Les Boeufs and Morval and we have taken Ghinchy and Guillemont and reached the western outskirts of Metzepes. We have reached the Somme between Peronne and Haplicourt. Thence the line follows the river from Cizancourt southwards to Bouy-le-Grand, thence it passes the Somme-Oise Canal to Cochy, thence east of Basalieu and Enville, following the canal from Cochy to Noyon, which the French have captured. The French hold Morlinecourt, east of Noyon, and are reported to have captured Juvigny but lost Chavigny.

The German Version.

London, August 30.
A German official wireless message says:—We repulsed five English attacks between the Scarpe and the Senne. We thrice re-captured Boiry Notre Dame, but the enemy's evening attack re-took it. We repulsed seven attacks astride the Arras Cambrai road and attacks south of Croisilles and south-east of Mory. The enemy advanced beyond Dompierre, Balloy, Neule, Basalieu and Sasay. Noyon now lies in front of our battle-front.

French Progress.

London, August 30.
A French communique says:—During the day we progressed in the region of Canal du Nord, which is a skirt on the whole length except towards Catigny and Semaize. We captured Bois du Quesnoy, north-east of Ecuiville, and Beaumais. Southwards the battle became bitterly violent. We carried Noyon by sheer fighting and reached the southern edge of Haplicourt.

East of Noyon we gained a footing on the southern slopes of Mont St. Simon and took Landrimist and Morlinecourt, capturing several hundred prisoners.

We crossed the Ailette between the Oise and the Aisne at several points north and south of Champs, despite resistance, and captured Cuy and Pont St. Mar.

LONDON POLICEMEN STRIKE.

More Wages Wanted.

London, August 30.
Several hundred policemen at the Bow Street, Westminster and other stations in the London suburbs struck at midnight, demanding an increase of \$1 weekly with a bonus of 12 1/2 per cent., as well as recognition of the Constables' Union. The men in the Strand District assembled at Waterloo Bridge and marched to Bow Street. There were similar scenes elsewhere.

THE TSAREVITCH SHOT.

London, August 30.
It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks have shot the Tsarevitch. [The Tsarevitch was the only son of the late Tsar of Russia and was born on July 30, 1904.]

THE SIBERIAN FIGHTING.

Infuriated Japanese Rout the Enemy.

London, August 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok says:—On the Ussuri front on the 24th inst. the enemy attacked desperately. All the Allies except the Americans participated. Over three hundred of the enemy were killed. The Japanese, who bore the brunt of the fighting, were infuriated at finding mutilated comrades. They charged and routed the enemy. Allies are advancing without intermission.

WOMEN TRAMWAY WORKERS.

Wages Raised to Men's Standard.

London, August 29.
The Press Bureau announces that the Committee on Production has awarded women tramway and omnibus workers an advance of twenty-five shillings weekly over the pre-war rates, thus equalising the rates with male workers. The Government has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the relations between the wages of women and men generally.

CANADA PROHIBITS SILVER EXPORTS.

London, August 28.
The Canadian Government has prohibited the export of silver except by licence.

CROP DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.

London, August 30.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, the German agricultural papers are greatly concerned at the alarming increase in wheat disease. The crop is useless in some districts. Rye in Northern and Eastern Germany is suffering badly from wet and millers refuse to accept it.

UKRAINE FOOD SITUATION.

London, August 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the great shortage of foodstuffs from Ukraine is explained by the reluctance of the Ukrainians to accept paper money. The Germans are taking coercive

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER ALLIED SUCCESSES.

Forty Villages Recaptured.

London, Aug. 29.
A French communique states: Our advance to-day exceeds ten kilometres at some points. Forty villages were re-captured. Vast quantities of material abandoned by the Germans include three heavily laden trains. Five hundred prisoners were captured. There was lively fighting between the Oise and the Aisne. In the region of Juvigny the Americans repulsed several counter-attacks. They likewise frustrated a big German attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches and Fismettes.

Pressing on to Noyon.

London, Aug. 29.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, reporting last evening, says: The Germans are strongly holding the outskirts of Noyon, particularly with machine-guns concealed in houses. General Humbert's army crossed the Boiry-Noyon road near Semaize and Catigny. The Germans are energetically defending the hills east of Catigny. General Debenezy reached the neighbourhoods of Cuchy and Ramecourt and reached the Somme between Bouy-le-Petit and Cizancourt.

Reporting on the same evening the correspondent says: In his retreat the enemy abandoned large quantities of munitions, especially in Roze. The enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance and shelling Roze heavily. We are approaching the canal at Bethencourt, Cressy and Enville, General Humbert's army reached Vauchelles, two miles from Noyon, the fall of which is imminent.

British Haul of Prisoners.

London, Aug. 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Southward of the Somme we maintained our pressure upon the enemy during the night and are advancing eastward. Northward of the Somme as far as the neighbourhood of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, the night was comparatively quiet. In the sector astride the Scarpe the enemy's strong counter-attacks eastward and south-eastward of Vismes, eastward of Boiry and in the vicinity of Gavrelle were repulsed with loss to the enemy after heavy fighting. Our advanced posts westward of Oppy were withdrawn slightly as the result of repeated hostile attacks. We prisoners since the morning of August 21 upwards of 26,000; also we have taken over 100 guns. Tanks actively participated in the fighting southward and northward of the Somme on all possible occasions and rendered very valuable and gallant service in co-operation with infantry and other arms.

A French communique reports violent bombardments during the night on the Somme. Enemy raids in Lotzaine were repulsed. We made two raids in Champagne and took fifteen prisoners. It was calm elsewhere.

Reported Capture of Ghinchy.

London, Aug. 29.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports this morning: We are reported to have captured Ghinchy, an important high point northward of the Somme. The enemy is fighting spirited rearguard actions in places, but it seems clear that his great desire is to get back to a settled line of retreat as rapidly as possible. They are burning and blowing up such supplies as are too heavy to be hastily removed. We are still within two thousand yards of the Drocourt-Queant line, but have cleared the tortuous intermediate zone of machine-gun nests and established an excellent defensive flank northward of the Scarpe. A feature of the battle was the exceptionally large number of enemy scouting aeroplanes which were fighting in big formations. Twenty-two Fokkers were counted in one fight and there were several others of between fifteen and twenty machines.

Over 100,000 Prisoners.

London, Aug. 29.
Since July 18 the Allies on the West Front have captured over 100,000 prisoners and nearly 2,000 guns. Since August 8 the British have captured 47,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing late this afternoon, says that three French armies are engaged on both sides of the Oise and are sweeping forward in close co-ordination.

Capture of Noyon.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says that General Humbert's Army at 10.30 this morning captured Noyon. General Mangin's army crossed the Oise for the first time and occupied Morlinecourt, on the left bank. General Debenezy's army captured Quesnoy wood.

A Havas message states: The capture of Roze, Chaulnes and Neule by the French has made the Germans unable to hold their positions any longer. They lost their grip and retreated to the rear of the Somme and the unfinished north canal running southward from the Somme near Neule to Noyon. This was in no way an escape. Every minute, night and day, General Debenezy's troops were hot on their heels. Farther south General Humbert's troops advanced quickly north of the Oise, taking part in the battle and practically making themselves masters of Noyon, in which Zouaves and Algerians fight now and which appears already like a ripe fruit. With the advance of General Debenezy the British troops south of the Somme also pushed their outposts on the river. In all the freed districts beautiful harvests will be made by the French inhabitants, already recalled by Headquarters. But the towns and villages are entirely demolished. Even the cemeteries have been upheaved, tombstones smashed and graves lie open. The battle-field abandoned by the German barbarians presents a picture of devastation and desolation not surpassed in this war.

GERMAN TRICKERY.

London, Aug. 29.
A neutral was an eyewitness of the following example of German knavery: A British airmen bombed and partly destroyed a German military train, killing and wounding many soldiers, but before any attempt was made to recover the wounded a number of men began painting huge red crosses on the wrecked carriages, the idea being, of course, to pretend that it was a hospital train. The Germans then photographed the wrecked train and distributed copies of it are circulating in Germany and neutral countries.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, Aug. 28.
Regarding the situation in Siberia the interposition of General Horvat and its probable effects "all completely puzzle official quarters in London. The whole situation is so complex and confused that nobody understands it. All the official news comes from Tokio, where the authorities are most reticent. Major General Knox has arrived at Tokio.

Vladivostok, Aug. 29.
As the result of the ultimatum by the Allied, Czech and local authorities, the volunteers who went over to General Horvat have submitted to disarmament, thus ending an intolerable situation.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.
A Berlin semi-official denies the "Times" Santander report, cabled on Tuesday, and says negotiations are proceeding.

Madrid, Aug. 29.
A Havas message says: The Spanish steamer Caraca is reported as torpedoed. Six men were drowned. The question is whether Germany will compensate with her own tonnage according to the Spanish demand the loss she has just caused or whether in the event of refusal Spain is determined to put an end to the submarines' tyranny.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.
Berlin semi-officially states that Britain on August 29 notified her readiness to ratify the Anglo-German war prisoners' agreement if Germany approved of a certain modification, but did not refer to the question of the satisfactory arrangement of the position of Germans in China, which is Germany's condition for ratification.

THE ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Aug. 29.
A wireless Austrian official message states: In Albania the enemy captured positions on the southern part of Tomor Mountain and between Janina and Vojussa. It is confirmed that the Italians have slightly withdrawn in Albania, but they occupy Malakstra ridge, commanding the harbour of Valona.

THE MEXICAN BORDER INCIDENT.

Washington, Aug. 29.
The firing at Nogales has quieted down. General Holbrook, of the American army placed in charge on the border, has reported that Caranza's representative is proceeding to Washington to express Mexican regrets.

GERMAN WOMAN-POWER.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.
The German press appeals for many more women to work militarily to release men for the front. It appears that so far fewer than 15,000 women have been recruited.

WELCOME RAINS IN INDIA.

Simla, Aug. 29.
Good widespread rains have fallen, completely changing the agricultural situation for the better over a vast area.

WAR BOND DRAWING.

The St. Andrew's Society Scheme.

Those who have been yearning for another opportunity of taking a few chances in a War Bond Drawing will now be able to indulge their wish, for the sale of tickets in connection with the Drawing arranged by the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society commences to-day and will continue until the last day of the present year.

The scheme is a most attractive one, and by its means it is hoped to raise a sum of \$200,000, of which 50 per cent., after deducting expenses, will be distributed in prizes and the remaining 50 per cent. given to war charities. The tickets are \$5 each, and the prizes are to be in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1918 which can be redeemed at par. One good feature is that "new" money will be produced by the scheme; for an equivalent of the prize will be re-invested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in new British War Loan Stock. If the anticipated amount is raised, the first prize will be \$25,000, besides which there will be five prizes of \$10,000 and fifty smaller prizes totalling about \$20,000. Full particulars of the Drawing will be found in our advertising columns.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of September, 1918—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Sept. 1st.	5.54 a.m.	8.53 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.55 "	8.51 "
" 3rd.	5.55 "	8.49 "
" 4th.	5.56 "	8.48 "
" 5th.	5.56 "	8.48 "
" 6th.	5.56 "	8.48 "
" 7th.	5.56 "	8.47 "
" 8th.	5.56 "	8.46 "
" 9th.	5.55 "	8.45 "
" 10th.	5.57 "	8.44 "
" 11th.	5.57 "	8.43 "
" 12th.	5.57 "	8.42 "
" 13th.	5.58 "	8.41 "
" 14th.	5.58 "	8.40 "
" 15th.	5.59 "	8.40 "
" 16th.	5.59 "	8.39 "
" 17th.	5.59 "	8.38 "
" 18th.	5.59 "	8.37 "
" 19th.	5.59 "	8.35 "
" 20th.	6.0 "	8.35 "
" 21st.	6.0 "	8.34 "
" 22nd.	6.0 "	8.33 "
" 23rd.	6.1 "	8.32 "
" 24th.	6.1 "	8.31 "
" 25th.	6.1 "	8.30 "
" 26th.	6.2 "	8.29 "
" 27th.	6.2 "	8.28 "
" 28th.	6.2 "	8.27 "
" 29th.	6.2 "	8.26 "
" 30th.	6.2 "	8.24 "

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Ven. Archbishop Moles.

London, August 28.
The death is announced of the Ven. A. E. Moles, D.D., late Archbishop of the Missionary Diocese of Mid China. [Deceased left England for China in 1861 and in December of the same year witnessed the storming of Ningpo by the Taipings, their expulsion by Capt. Roderick Dew in May 1862, and the second siege of Ningpo by 100,000 Taipings in September of the same year. Deceased worked in and around Ningpo from 1861 to 1869 and was in charge of the Mission from 1864 to 1869 when his brother, afterwards Bishop in Mid-China, moved inland to Hangchow, the first inland mission residence. Deceased was in Ningpo again from 1871-76. Hangchow, in sole charge, 1876-79; he witnessed the founding of the Onki Mission, 80 miles south. After furlough, he went to Shanghai as secretary of the Mission and Archbishop; B. D. Lamb, given by Archbishop Tait; worked in Shanghai, 1882-94; in charge temporarily of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity; invaded home in 1894, and retired by C.M.S.; 1898. From 1898-1903 he was Rector of Compton, Valence, Dorset. In 1902 he rejoined the C.M.S. and worked in Chekiang and Kiangsu and returned home in 1910 on reserve. He was Vice-President of the C.M.S. Deceased wrote many books on Chinese subjects.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 28.
The silver market is quiet but steady.

WIRELESS TIME SIGNALS.

A Hongkong Scheme.

The Director of the Observatory issues the following:—

Radio-telegraph land and ship stations within range of Cape d'Aguilar, Hongkong, are hereby notified that, beginning with 1st September, 1918, Time signals from the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, will be transmitted by the Cape d'Aguilar Radio Station between 11.56 a.m. and noon, and between 8.56 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. (120th meridian time) at the even seconds. The 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th second of each of the above minutes will be omitted, for the purpose of identifying the signals.

The time signals will be preceded by the following warning signals from Cape d'Aguilar between 11.54 a.m. and 11.55 a.m. and between 8.54 a.m. and 8.55 p.m.:—"Cq", "De", "Vps", "Hk", "Time", "Wait".

Both warning and time signals will be sent out on a wave length of 1,000 metres from a 5 kw. spark set. The time signals will be dots of about 0.2 second duration. Radio-telegraph land and ship stations within range of Cape d'Aguilar are required to keep silent between 11.54 a.m. and noon, and 8.54 p.m. and 9.0 p.m. (120th meridian time) in accordance with Service Regulation 453. Operators are also required to keep themselves provided with the most accurate time available, in order to know when to shut down.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—0.15 p.m.
10.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
The same times.

NOTICES.

LIFTS

and

WAYGOOD-OTIS

ELEVATORS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE
SOLE AGENTS—DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:

Principal features: Small Premiums; Liberal Surrender Value.
No Medical Examination. Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.GANDY
BELTING

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 3/4"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
5" to 15"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1918.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refinement, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

First-class dining Orchestra renders selections from 4.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply to: W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITKELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S
FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves
the complexion, and may
be freely used on delicate
and sensitive skins which
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and coarsen.The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
bined with an Oatmeal
specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superfatting
qualities.For the NURSERY.
A perfect Nursery Soap.
It soothes as it cleanses,
the little child. Baby is
sure to like it with a healthy
and beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through
youth to age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

TEL. 1877. COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, BATHURST ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

CALL

AT

THE HONGKONG

CIGAR STORE

CO. LTD.

AND ASK FOR

"EL PALACIO"

AND

YOU will be

convinced that

Hongkong is

now favoured

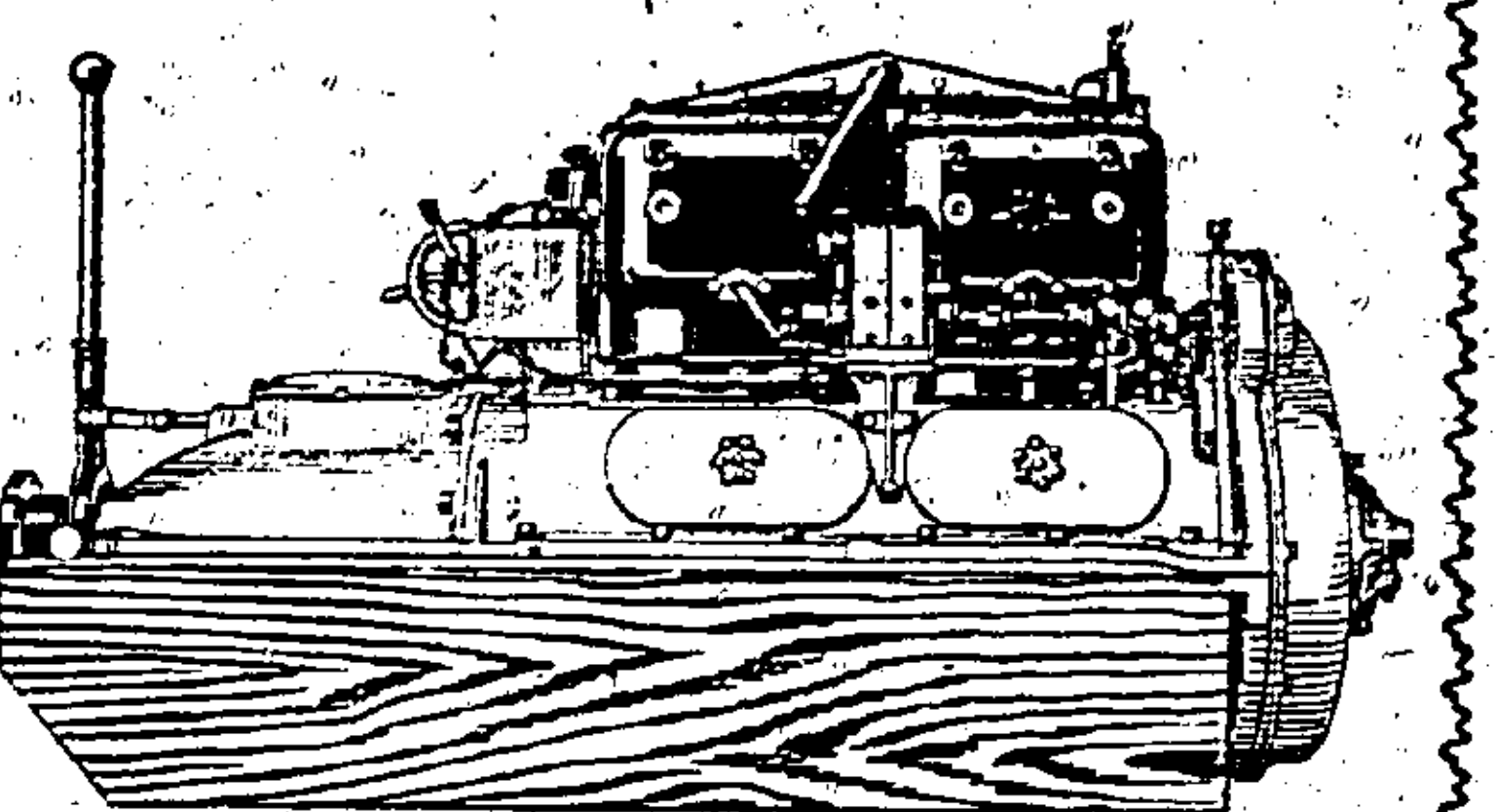
with the

best brand

of

MANILA CIGARS.

Scripps



27 H.P. SCRIPPS' MARINE MOTOR MODEL H.B.

Four cylinder 4-cycle motor.
Two-circuit electric starter.
Scholar carburettor.
High tension magnets.
Splash and force feed oiling.
Paragon reverse gear.Reverse gear on same end.
Only 3" wide.
Flywheel all-enclosed.
24 volt 50 ampere battery.
Enamelled black and grey.
Complete equipment.A two-cylinder 14 h.p. SCRIPPS Marine Motor powered a
35 ft. boat across the Atlantic in the summer of 1912.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

Machinery Department.

Telephone 27.

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the
World to communicate direct with
English.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns, and in
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.A copy of the current edition will be for-
warded free of charge, on receipt of Postal
Order for 25s.Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for 1s. or larger advertise-
ments from 2s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS

FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Turkish Tobacco in Korea.
The Oriental Development
Company has entered upon a con-
tract with the Standard Tobacco
Company of America regarding the
cultivation of Turkish tobacco
in Korea. Official recognition of
the arrangement has already been
obtained from the Financial
Department in Tokyo, says the
Seoul Press, and the Oriental
Development Company has started
trial cultivation of the same
tobacco, near Taichon and Taiku,
on the Seoul-Pusan Railway.
Should the experiment turn out
successful, measures will be taken
gradually to extend the fields
under tobacco plants of Turkish
origin to an area of seven hundred
cho and finally to several thou-
sand cho. The expense of mak-
ing the trial cultivation is to be
borne by the Standard Tobacco
Company, which has pledged
itself to purchase all Turkish
tobacco produced in Korea
irrespective of the quality of the
produce.Cartridges for Beer Stalkers.
The Venison Committee attach-
ed to the Ministry of Food are
able to grant licences to sports-
men for the supply of soft-nosed
rifle cartridges for the killing of
deer for food during the ensuing
season. Applications must be
signed by applicants personally
on D. R. Form 23 B. (B), which
can be obtained from the Venison
Committee, 100, Cromwell-road,
S.W.7. The committee are
obliged, however, to warn stalkers
to limit their demands, as only a
moderate amount of ammunition
can be manufactured. The fol-
lowing list denotes the calibre of
the cartridges that have been
authorised:—256 Mannlicher
rifle, 256 Mannlicher-Schonauer,
7 mm. Mauser cartridge, 280
Boos cartridge, 407/360 nitro
express cartridge, 450 solid ex-
press cartridge, 375 Mannlicher-
Schonauer, 375 nitro express
cartridges, 303 sporting soft-
nosed cartridges.Officers' Return to Civil Life.
A Regimental Association has
been formed in connection with
the Inns of Court O.T.C. under
the presidency of the Lord
Chancellor, and with Field-
Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood (the
honorary colonel of the corps)
as deputy president. Many
thousands of officers now serving
obtained their commissions
through the corps, and therefore it
will be to their re-employment
in civil life that the activities of
the association will be directed.
Arrangements are already being
made with the Government
Department concerned for a
scheme of co-operation which will
not only prevent all possibility of
redundant effort, but will give
the greatest possible benefit to
the association's members. It is
hoped that old members of the
corps will write at once to the hon-
orary secretary, Inns of Court Regi-
mental Association, 7, Stone-
building, Lincoln's Inn, London,
W.C.2, who will at once forward
full prospectus and form of ap-
plication for membership.Kobe's Advisory Committee.
The Japan Chronicle says:—
We are informed by the British
Consul General in Kobe that the
billet for an Advisory Committee
to assist the Consul in deciding
whether men who have registered
their willingness to volunteer
should be called up, has resulted
in the election of the following:—
Messrs. J. B. Black, J. D. Thom-
son, and G. H. Whymark. We
may add that the work of this
Committee will be purely ad-
visory; it will merely express an
opinion to the Consul regarding
claims of indispensability put in
by employers regarding members
of their staffs. Should such a
man be declared "disposable,"
the Consul General will request
him to fulfil his pledge of willing-
ness to volunteer, but of course
has no power to compel the man
so registered to join up if his
employer objects. The whole
position is an anomalous one, and
while so much energy is being
expended in Japan in the whip-
ping up of volunteers, there seems
to be no effort to ascertain
what is to be done for the
dependants of men who re-
spond to the call. While some
may be "disposable" to their
employers, they may not be
able to the relatives who are
maintaining them.

GENERAL NEWS.

French Churches as Stables.
The critical condition of many of the Protestant churches of France was vividly described at a conference presided over by Sir R. Murray Hyslop, chairman of the French Protestant Housing Committee, between Professor Henri Bois and Pastor Andre Monod, representing the the Federal Council of the French Protestant Churches, and the Organising Committee of the National Free Church Council. In the invaded regions churches and parsonages are in ruins; churches are being used by the Germans as stables for their horses; and the members are generally scattered. Steps were taken to promote closer working relations between the French Federal Council and the English National Council. A scheme of co-operation will be presented by Dr. J. Scott Liddgett to the June meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council.

Wine from Bond.

It was announced recently by the Minister of Food that the restrictions hitherto existing with regard to the withdrawal of wine from bond for consumption in the United Kingdom have been removed. Restrictions on importations of wine were removed some time ago, but there has not been any noticeable increase in the amount of claret, burgundy, and port available in the wine merchants' shops. Complete freedom in obtaining supplies is not likely effectively to reduce the prevailing high prices for wines. It was pointed out in the Times a month ago that the price of good light claret in Bordeaux had advanced from £3 10s. to about £16 10s. a hogshead. Not long ago withdrawals from bond had been limited to the clearances in 1916, but the 1916 quantity has not been enough to meet the 1918 demand, even at the higher rates.

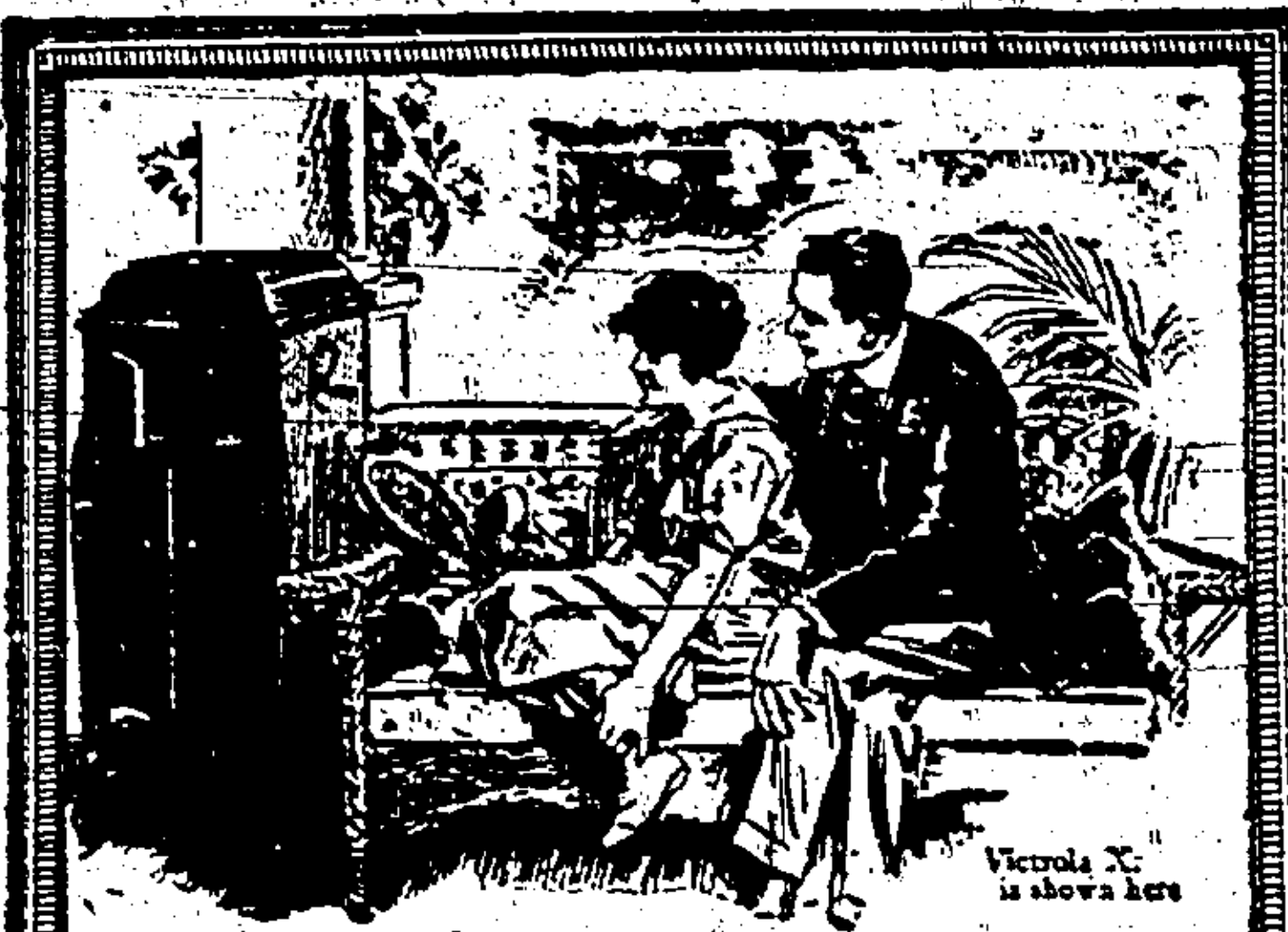
Standard Hosiery and Suits.

Several classes of standardised goods produced under the Department of Wool Textile Production will soon be available for the public, says the Times. A considerable quantity of ready-made suits will probably be on sale at fixed prices by June 15, and it is considered likely that standard blankets will be ready by the same date. A scheme for the production of standardised hosiery has just been completed. Each article will have the retail price stamped upon it. The manufacture of the goods will be begun shortly, and it is hoped that substantial quantities will be on sale early in September at prices materially below those to which goods produced under normal conditions would rise. The Lord Mayor of London will open an exhibition of standard clothing at Clothworkers' Hall on June 20, at noon. Next Tuesday the Postmaster-General is to open at Bradford an exhibition of all classes of standard wool goods.

The Perfect Spy.

Among the papers that were found on a German spy captured recently is an interesting list of the qualifications that are necessary for a good spy. "The principal gift of a German spy," we are told, "must be secrecy. He must observe with care and should have a good memory to enable him to retain the dates and particulars of events. He must be exact, patient, and must not betray anxiety, or hurry in procuring information. He must destroy all writings and never throw them into the waste-paper basket, not even torn into little pieces. It is advisable that he should use a conventional language, which is certainly preferable to ciphers, which give rise to suspicious and mistakes. The German spy must have a good general education; he must know languages, but sometimes pretend not to know them: He should confine himself to ascertaining facts rather than opinions. For secret conversation solitary places are to be preferred, avoiding restaurants, especially those at the railway station. Among the instructions given by the German Government to its spies, it is stated that English flies, both of the Army and Navy, are to be regarded as 'unreliable'."

NOTICES.



"Breezy music" to help you keep cool

"Keep your mind off the heat," say the doctors. "That's the way to keep cool." With a Victrola on your porch and some happy-hearted, light-footed music playing, it is quite possible to forget all about the heat.

Victrola

If you say the word, we will send a Victrola to your house today on such easy terms that you will never miss the money.

New and improved models

Prices \$44. to \$363.

less 20% Discount for cash with order

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.



Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Street Accidents in Tokyo.

For the further prevention of street accidents in Tokyo, traffic regulations have been amended by the Metropolitan Police. According to the new regulations, the streets will be divided into four parts. The central part will be restricted to the use of vehicles of high speed such as tramway cars and automobiles. On either side spaces will be kept open for rickshaws, and other vehicles of less speed. The next zone will be for loaded wagons and horse carts, while the side walks are to be used exclusively by pedestrians.

Portuguese Labour Trouble.

Madrid, June 5.—The newspapers state that travellers arriving from Portugal report the outbreak of an agitation among some of the working class elements there as a protest against certain Government measures. The railway service is represented as being yesterday completely at a standstill. It is not known whether the agitation is the result of a strike of a political character, or simply has arisen out of demands made by the workmen. The Madrid railway stations have stopped issuing tickets for Portugal. Reports from Vigo state that, as the staff of the Minho and Douro lines have joined the strike in Portugal, no trains are reaching Galicia from Portugal.

Boxer Indemnity to Russia.

Owing to the outbreak of the revolution in Russia, which has greatly complicated the international situation, the Government some time ago proposed to

discontinue the payment of the Boxer Indemnity to Russia. But as the Russian Minister made several representations to the Waichiao Pa on the subject the matter was temporarily dropped. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs specially brought up the subject for discussion and in the opinion of the majority of the Cabinet Ministers it was decided that the payment of the indemnity should be continued, except that the proceeds of which should be paid over to the Russo-Asiatic Bank to be held there until a formal government has been established in Russia when they will be handed over to it.

Wonderful Baby.

A tiny 2 year-old baby girl in San Francisco (says an American newspaper) holds the world's record in mental development. The infant prodigy is Martha Springer, 26 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Springer, of Mountain View. The child can read like an 8-year-old. The father says the child has a normal mind which simply has been developed by persistent training. At a recent meeting of college professors and experts in pedagogy and psychology the child for forty minutes read, counted, and told the time by the clock and talked with the men who were observing her. Her baby brain did not sag, and she appeared to enjoy the long interview. All were unanimous in declaring that the baby's case indicates that geniuses are made, not born. The child reads and speaks with a vocabulary of about 2,000 words. She is large for her age and eats and sleeps well.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN Central District. Apply to The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Detached SIX ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 420 or Telephone 3624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF HOUSE. Apply Box 1420 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN GOOD LOCALITY with all conveniences. Apply Box 1421 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED TO RENT.—(from 1st October) 5 or 6-roomed HOUSE on higher levels or The Peak. Apply to A. G. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT or bungalow from September onwards. Replies, giving full particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced BUSINESS MAN to take charge of out-port branch office. Bond required \$10,000. Address Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Nicer FURNISHED FLAT or small House, Central District or Kowloon preferred. Reply giving full particulars to Box No. 1425 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND RELIABILITY

HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1186

AGENTS IN FOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

IN VIEW OF THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IS YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE ADEQUATE?

What was Adequate 5 or 10 Years Ago, is not sufficient to-day.

We shall be glad to help you meet your problems.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

F. M. WELLER, Manager. Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetizing and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest. In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

BENGER'S Food

while being prepared becomes blended into a dairy cream by a gentle first process of digestion, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as "the Food the Doctor orders."

From an M.D. M.R.C.P. F.R.C.S.

"I am a Specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food extensively in my practice."

Benger's Food is sold in tin by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 50, Bowline Street; SHANGHAI (U.S.A.), 11, The Arcade.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the export of wire ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September, 1918.

New time tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1918.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE," \$6.05 per case ex store.

"COMET," \$5.85 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG, 168 Des Voux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market, KWONG YUEN, 19 Des Voux Road, West.

BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS TO-DAY.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. LADIES' DEPT. SALE

August 28th to September 7th.

THE WHOLE STOCK ON VIEW REDUCED 25% TO CLEAR.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SORES, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC.

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. HONGKONG and CHINA.

THE PHARMACY

FOR Toilet Requisites Patent Medicines Pure Drugs & Chemicals Surgical Dressings & Instruments Parke, Davis & Co.'s Products Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Products.

FLETCHER & CO., Ltd., Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY IN ALL VARIETIES.

VICTORIA CAFE

(Nxt to P. & O. Office) 24, Des Voux Road Central. TELEPHONE 2667.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL. 'PHONE NO. 1118.

R. M. THE BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



We have just received a large consignment of

REMY MARTIN & CO'S BRANDY from COGNAC

This firm was established in 1724 and have made and bottled the best Brandy ever since. Guaranteed of best Charante grapes.

THORESEN & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

for a bottle or case.

Sales Agents: MANNERS & BACKHOUSE

Canton.

BORDEN'S



An excellent

CREAM

for Cooking and making Ice-Cream.

CONNELL BROS.

Sole Agents.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 Years in Wood.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.

EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOUR.

Whilst most people will sympathise with Mr. Pollock's desire that something should be done towards a solution of the problem presented by child-labour in Hongkong, we cannot but feel that His Excellency's stand that there are many other things more urgently required—better housing, good water supply and efficient sanitation—than the education of the Chinese, was perhaps more acceptable. While His Excellency's preference would be heartily welcomed by the natives, Mr. Pollock's idea would probably not be received in quite the same spirit in which it would be offered. At least it would mean upsetting native customs, and, from what we know of the Chinese, such a sweeping reform would be not merely looked upon with keen disapproval but actively resented. There can be no doubt that in Hongkong, so far as education facilities go, native children have been treated most lavishly and it can be truthfully said that the existing facilities are sufficient to meet the needs of all the Chinese who are in a position to avail themselves of what is offered. To adopt any such measures as Mr. Pollock hinted at would only be courting trouble. It must not be forgotten that far more is being done in respect to education for the Chinese, even allowing for their tremendous preponderance in number, than for Europeans. When one considers that this is a British Colony and present conditions result in Europeans staying much longer in Hongkong than they did formerly, one cannot refrain from asking the question as to when the time will come when some really larger efforts will be made to provide something more than the elementary education which the average European children here have to take or go without altogether.

This question is one of the besetting difficulties with which European parents are constantly faced, for they have either to submit to a long separation from their offspring by sending them home to be educated, or they must take the lesser of the two evils and have them educated at Weihaiwei. That such a state of things should obtain is a reflection on the Colony, showing that inadequate attention is paid to the requirements demanded by Europeans for the education of their children. If it were not so, steps to rectify what is seen, at a moment's glance, to be a great difficulty, would have been taken long ago in this view of the fact that the European parents have been continually clamouring for the provision of better educational facilities in Hongkong. Taking all this into consideration, Mr. Pollock's suggestion that more attention should be paid to the education of the native children, is rather out of place, but we can sincerely agree with him on the question of native child-labour. Human feelings are constantly outraged at the open exploitation of child-labour, and though, as Mr. Pollock admitted, the problem is a thorny one, there appears to be no reason whatever why measures should not be taken to put a curb on what is in many cases slavery in everything except name. Certainly nothing can be done from the point of view of education which would affect this problem except compulsory attendance at schools, which, of course, at present is absolutely out of the question for reasons which are obvious. It is a very distasteful fact that certain classes of Chinese require young children to perform tasks which are far beyond their strength—more fitted to be done by adults—and it is a well-known fact that building contractors in this respect are more to blame than anyone, paying, as they do, a pitiful daily wage for the work performed by children. They, perhaps, more than any other section of people who make a habit of exploiting child-labour, in order to enrich themselves, are at fault, but while native parents experience such difficulty in providing themselves with the poor bowls of rice, it is to be feared that their children will continue to carry out the tasks that are set them.

Before the question of educating native children is considered measures should first be adopted to prevent the employment of young children in certain occupations. A crying need is that some legislation be initiated to control the labour of children under a certain age in factories. This is one of the questions which our official members of the Council might well go into with a view to preventing the abominable exploitation of child labour. Here, indeed, there is plenty of room for reform. Hongkong does not require to be told that conditions respecting children of tender age obtaining in some Hongkong factories are revolting in the extreme to humanitarian feelings. Cases are known where young children who have scarcely gained steadiness after learning to walk, are doing pitiful little jobs alongside their mothers. We also know that such things were done in England in the bad old days, but conditions have altered much since then. Factory inspectors are appointed to prevent overworking of the young and there is no reason why some such scheme should not be followed here. When legislation is introduced to bring about better labour conditions respecting native children, we may look to the future to find some way of providing education facilities for the poorer class of Chinese.

Traffic Control.

The desire of the authorities more effectively to control traffic is being manifested in the intention to licence private chair coolies, a system that is to come into effect next month. For about a year now, private rickshaws have been licensed, and the result has been a much better check on the individuals who pull them. From September 1st, owners of private chairs will have to pay an annual licence fee of \$2, while each bearer will be required to pay thirty cents yearly for his licence. The licence number is to be displayed on the back of the chair, and in order that police control may be secured it has not to be obscured in any way. Two photographs of each coolie have to be obtained in connection with the licence, but these are supplied free of charge by the authorities, who arrange for their being taken. The coolies' licences will contain information regarding the coolies and who their employers are, and altogether the system appears to have been very well thought out. It should materially help the police in control of traffic arrangements.

The Public's Duty.

But to make schemes of this character a success, the public has to do its part also. There is an impression abroad that the coolies' licence fees, both in regard to private chairs and rickshaws, have to be paid by the owners. But this is not so. Indeed, for owners to pay is to defeat one of the purposes of registration. The coolie's licence is his qualification for the work, as no licence is granted unless the coolie appears to be physically capable of the task. The coolie himself should pay the licence fee, not the employer. There is another point. It is the duty of owners of private rickshaws and chairs not to employ unlicensed coolies, for a coolie without a licence will be liable to arrest, and this, of course, would considerably inconvenience the employer. The latter should also notify the police of any change of coolie, the most satisfactory way to do this being to send the new coolie to the Police Station with an advice as to which old employer's place he is taking. There are little points which, if observed, will materially help towards the smooth running of the scheme, and public co-operation is rightfully expected thereon. We can only for ourselves hope that if this new scheme of registration works satisfactorily—as we have no doubt it will—occasion will later be taken to extend the principle in other directions.

A Worthy Ambassador.

We are not surprised that widespread regret is being expressed at the resignation of Dr. Page, the American Ambassador in London, for during the five years which he has held that high office he has been an intensely popular man. He is, moreover, a man of wide knowledge and great ability, and he has carried the many burdens caused by the war in a thoroughly manly fashion. When he was appointed to London in 1913, there was considerable comment on the fact that he came to diplomatic life without any previous direct acquaintance with it. He was a member of the publishing firm of Doubleday, Page and Co., and had spent his life in the walks of literature. He had edited the *Forum* and came direct to London from the editorial chair of *World's Work*. But his activities and the value of his services since have more than justified the appointment, and he will go from London leaving behind him a host of warm friends and ardent admirers. He is one of the best types of the cultured American and throughout the trying times when his country was still a neutral he went his way with calm dignity and high courage. He is now getting on in years, being well past sixty, and after the strenuous life he has led and the exacting duties which have fallen on him during the past four years he has well earned a rest. He will always be kindly remembered by those in high quarters in England.

DAY BY DAY.

ACCORDING TO OUR RESOLUTION IS WILL THE PROGRESS OF OUR ADVANCEMENT BE.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the 20th anniversary of the Battle of Omdurman.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.7/16d.

Health Return.
The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was one fatal occurrence of paratyphoid fever (Chinese).

New Council Member.
His Excellency the Governor has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. Herbert William Bird to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C.

Land Sales.
Three lots of Crown land are to be sold at the P.W.D. Office on September 16, one is Kowloon Island, Lot 1358, area 61,910 square feet and upset premium \$9,288; and the others New Kowloon Island Lots 190 and 191, with a total area of 618,000 and upset price of \$30,900.

Removal of Graves.
It is notified that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to make an order on the expiration of six months from August 30 directing the removal of all graves in that portion of the Kowloon Cemetery which is shown edged blue on a plan deposited in the office of the Sanitary Department. Such Order will be made for the purpose of the execution of a public work, namely the proper laying out of the areas in terraces for future interments.

Pharmacy Regulation.
The following Regulation has been made by the Governor in Council:—"Subject to the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinances, 1916 and 1917, and of all regulations made under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinances, 1916, it shall be lawful for any registered person to have in his possession, import, export, sell and supply any poison, and to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—If the individual, who "unintentionally" last night under the signature "Sufferer," were as familiar with the character of the gentleman, who are "taking up the cudgels" on behalf of the Service dollar, as he appears to be with their names, he would know that the last thing these gentlemen require or desire is the fulsome expressed admiration of any member of the Service. Neither do the Services wish that anyone of their number should prejudice their case by openly committing a breach of the King's Regulations ("asking for trouble," I believe they term it).

On behalf of the Services the seed is sown, and the care of it is in good hands; so it is better far to wait patiently for the harvest. How deeply the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council feel on the matter is evidenced by the fact that they create an opportunity for its discussion. The appeal to the Official Members of the Council will surely not fall on deaf ears. Moreover, I fail to see how any Official Member whose attitude in this matter is hostile, who does not do his utmost to further it, who is indifferent to the welfare of his country, can reconcile his line of conduct with the retention of his Imperial title.

In the case of the Naval and Military authorities should keep continually "pegging away" at the authorities at Home; let them know that all is not well. Yours etc.
PRO. BONO MILITARIUM.

A HONGKONG SENSATION.

Poisonous Snake Sent Through the Post.

Something of a sensation has been caused in the Colony by the dastardly attempt on the life of a popular European gentleman, the method adopted recalling somewhat the Sherlock Holmes story in which he kills a poisonous snake which had been sent up a ball in a through the floor into his room, and which he succeeded in despatching with a cane. The local affair is every bit as astounding and will provide plenty of food for thought on the part of the Hongkong detective staff.

It appears that somewhere about 11 o'clock yesterday morning a cigar box, done up in brown paper, was delivered to the gentleman by the postal authorities and placed on his office desk. At the moment he was busily engaged, and, after casually glancing at the address and noting that it bore the words "flower bulb—value \$3" on it, he turned it over to the office coolie with instructions to open it. While doing so, the thought struck him that this was a curious sort of thing to send him, as flower-growing was not a hobby of his, but he dismissed the subject from his mind. A few seconds later, however, his coolie raised a commotion, and, rushing into the office, informed his master that just as he had opened the lid of the box he observed some sawdust inside moving and immediately a hammer-headed snake thrust its head out and darted its fangs at his hand. Fortunately for him, he was standing up with a hand still holding the lid of the box and he quickly shut it down again, imprisoning the reptile. The gentleman in question was at first inclined to be incredulous, thinking it was imagination on the part of the coolie, but the story was persisted in, and further investigations were made, when it was discovered that it was all too true. The box was packed up and the gentleman took it round to the Post Office where he lodged a complaint. The snake was examined by Mr. Ross, Postmaster General, who has made a study of reptiles, and he had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be of the Asiatic species *Trimeresurus erythrus*, commonly known to the Chinese as *Kuo Shu She*, and it is stated that a bite from the reptile is instantly fatal. The police were communicated with, and no doubt the affair will present an interesting detective problem.

In the first place the coolie who entered the Post Office yesterday morning, and, heading over the parcel, said that it contained flower bulbs valued at \$3 and that the sender was a European lady, will have to be traced, but there are other points in connection with the affair which our able detective staff will have as clues to work on. One of the first things to suggest itself is that the possession of a reptile of this variety is not the kind of thing one can buy at any local store; therefore it should not be difficult to trace the place where the snake had come from. One fact which stands out above all others is that the sender of the reptile must have had some experience with poisonous snakes or they would not be able to tuck away its six feet so neatly in a cigar box without receiving a bite themselves. Another interesting point is that the name and address of the gentleman was typewritten, bearing "Mister" and his firm's name, but written in an upright hand in English was a Chinese lady's name, and a hotel in the Colony was also mentioned.

As to the motive of the dastardly attempt on the life of the gentleman this is a complete mystery as yet. The idea that some idiot was trying to play a poor witt of joke is scouted by the fact that the person who sent it must have been aware how dangerous the snake was from the fact that it had been placed in the box with extreme care, that person knowing full well that a sting from the reptile would have meant death in the space of about twenty minutes, but the gentleman who had the startling experience

can give the Police no clue as to the sender. So far as he knows, there is no one in the Colony who bears him a grudge and to those who know him the idea seems preposterous, as he is a most popular man. Again, it does not appear feasible that the sender was a Chinese, from the handwriting on the parcel. The gentleman avers that he has had no trouble with his life, so the idea of a disgruntled servant getting his own back is absolutely out of the question. The affair, as a complete mystery, but everyone will hope that the Police will discover the culprit and that he or she will get their deserts. It is time that a person guilty of such ingenious and dastardly criminality was laid by the heels.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 7, 1893.)

The Dollar.
August 31.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/5.

Cruelty to Animals.

September 2.—The Telegraph has from time to time for many years past urged the necessity that existed for the formation of a local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and we do not think that the field in which such a society would find scope for its labours is in any degree less circumscribed now than it has been at any previous stage of the Colony's history. On the contrary, there has never been a time when an institution, having for its objects the protection of dumb animals, has been so thoroughly needed as at present, nor have opportunities of which advantage might be taken tending to the amelioration of the condition of animals, ponies especially, ever presented themselves so glaringly and unmistakably as they now do daily on the high roads of this island. Singapore has a flourishing Society, and so has Penang, and in each of these places an immense amount of good work is done in the direction indicated. If any reason exists why Hongkong should be less civilised than other colonies we must confess that we are ignorant of it, and fail to see why such a Society should not be organised and worked with benefit and credit to all concerned.

Traffic Nuisance.

September 2.—As a rule there is little to be complained of regarding the supervision of traffic in the public streets as exercised by the police, but of late our attention has been frequently drawn to the crowds of hawkers, coolies and ragged archbishops who gather and absolutely block the way along the Praya Central, especially under the verandahs between Paddar and Pottinger Streets. Scores of these gentry sit and gossip there, while hundreds of youngsters congregate and play at the Chinese version of pitch and toss and other equally interesting games. This is now carried no to such an extent that it is absolutely impossible to pass that way without using a certain amount of force to clear a passage. A Sikh placed on that beat for a week or two would effect the necessary clearance and would stamp out a nuisance that business-men in that vicinity have very strong grounds for complaining against. "Dirty Linnen."

September 4.—Messrs. Evans and Rees, formerly in partnership as solicitors, but now at daggers drawn, have a suit down for hearing in the Supreme Court, in which it is believed a good deal of dirty linen will be washed and hung out to dry.

The Netherlands Hospital.
September 6.—Yesterday afternoon the Governor and Lady Robinson formally opened the new hospital buildings on Bonham Road, known as the Netherlands Hospital, and intended the nerve centre of the densely crowded district of Saiyungpan. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution, who spent some time in looking over the building.

perience can give the Police no clue as to the sender. So far as he knows, there is no one in the Colony who bears him a grudge and to those who know him the idea seems preposterous, as he is a most popular man. Again, it does not appear feasible that the sender was a Chinese, from the handwriting on the parcel. The gentleman avers that he has had no trouble with his life, so the idea of a disgruntled servant getting his own back is absolutely out of the question. The affair, as a complete mystery, but everyone will hope that the Police will discover the culprit and that he or she will get their deserts. It is time that a person guilty of such ingenious and dastardly criminality was laid by the heels.

A man of the name of Henry, the famous "tender," has been killed on the front near Merry, south-east of Mopidivur. He was a lieutenant of the Chavara, and was killed by a bullet.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Says London Opinion.—I mentioned some time ago the case of a "Conchy" post who had been set to the work of milking a millionaire's pig. Now comes the harrowing story that while he was thus occupied a bull barked into the pig-pen, made straight for the one who wouldn't fight, and tossed him into the air. But for the timely arrival of a wounded soldier, who drove off the bull, the "Conchy" would have written no more verses. The wounded soldier, when he heard what he had done, exclaimed with deep disappointment: "Well, dear me if I don't owe an apology to the bull!"

A pretty custom known as "Mother's Day" was instituted some years ago in America, and, despite piteous counter-appeals from fathers, has remained nearly as unique and national a festival as Independence Day or Thanksgiving. The idea is that on that day everyone possessing a mother should wear a white flower in her honour and should give her a little more consideration than usual. It is a pleasant fancy which leaves few people undecorated, and can hardly fail to effect an improvement, if only temporary, on filial manners. But, strangely enough, the custom has never found favour in this England, and "Mother Day" has passed almost unnoted.

London has now endured three wet summers in succession and the prospect of a fourth recently led scientific pundits in the press to busy themselves again on a question which has worried the weatherwise everywhere—"Do the terrific bombardments on the Western battle front cause the weather to be more rainy?" The various suggestions of scientific men concerning the causes of rain point to the conclusion that the bombardments bring about certain electric influences in the atmosphere which, in turn, causes rain. This, however, refers only to what we may term local rains, that is, in places not far removed from the scene of the firing and, of course, at the place of bombardment. Whether or not the rainfall at distant places is connected with the firing cannot be determined owing to the absence of meteorological information, such intelligence (as we all know) not now being published for military reasons. But the cookney has made up his mind to expect leaden skies above Blighty while the war lasts, and, like Mark Tapley, is all the more cheerful in consequence.

The "summer time" tampering with the clock having been accepted by the public, the Board of Trade, has felt impelled to go a step farther and suggest a new method of keeping time at sea. On land there is Western (Greenwich), Mid-European, and Eastern European time, and in the United States they have separate zones, just as we have in Irish time. At sea, however, a captain sets his time at noon each day to a meridian which may or may not be the actual position of the ship. The Board of Trade's suggestion is that, instead of following that haphazard plan, he should adopt a system of hour zones, allowing four minutes for each degree of longitude covered, but leaving the clock alone until the alteration required was exactly an hour. If the ship had steamed 15 degrees westward the clock would be put back, and if the direction was eastward it would be put forward. Watches would be made to look exactly the same, but the navigating officers would derive decided advantages, as each day's run would be for an exact number of mean solar hours, uniformity in sea time would be secured, and tidal calculations when near the coast would be made quite simple.

Ben of Penang Tender Killed.
A man of the name of Henry, the famous "tender," has been killed on the front near Merry, south-east of Mopidivur. He was a lieutenant of the Chavara, and was killed by a bullet.

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Presentation to Police Reserve Officer.

At the Police Reserve Headquarters Club last evening a very interesting little function took place when Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., D.S.P. (R), presented O.S.M. Wilks with a cheque for 50 guineas on behalf of the Hongkong Police Reserve Force. Among those present were Mr. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R), D.S. Jordan (Surgeon Supt.) and Lindsay-Woodes (Assistant Surgeon Supt.) Inspector Eastace, O. S. M. Silva, O. L. Sirdar Khan, Inspector Arculli and a number of other brother officers.

Mr. Jenkin, in making the presentation, said that in presenting a sum of 50 guineas to O. S. M. Wilks on the eve of his departure for the front, he was performing a duty which had fallen to his lot on several occasions on behalf of the Police Reserve Force. Mr. Wilks was going to the front under the name of "Conscript" but he thought that that name would not trouble him.

If the word had any meaning at all locally it should not be applied to the employees but only to the employers who had by calling their employees indispensable prevented them from going before. Their relations with the regular Force pointed to the fact that they were appreciated and had rendered the services which were expected of them. The regular Police they knew were quite tolerant towards them, although at the same time perhaps a little impatient, not unwarrantably so, with the auxiliary policemen and their ability, not forgetting the fact that they had not been trained up to that profession. It was interesting to note that Mr. Wilks joined the Police Force three years ago because he was desirous to be physically unfit for the Volunteers. He (Mr. Jenkin) did not care what was the reason for Mr. Wilks joining; all he could say was that he knew that his brother Superintendents and Inspectors were glad to have got him. (Applause). Every man who now left the Police Force was leaving a Force the members of which were called upon to perform a live duty in this Colony, and it was a matter of regret to him, although he did not say whether it was not shared by somebody else, that some members of the Defence Corps had not seen fit to volunteer for the Force, although having been invited by not only the Government but also by His Excellency the Governor himself. It might be that they were willing to see the war through with the record of an hour's work a week to their credit. Be that as it may, it was their business. It was well known that the Police Reserve wanted more men, and if they did not care to join he did not suppose that anybody was going to force them to do so.

Mr. Jenkin, continuing, said O. S. M. Wilks enjoyed great popularity. He was a young man, but not too young for the rank he was holding, nor for any rank he would hold in the Army. In those days young men were in high ranks, which in older days would not be thought of. He wished him God-speed.

The presentation was then made. O.S.M. Wilks replied thanking Mr. Jenkin and the Police Reserve, and said that he was always helped on by his comrades from the D.S.P. down to the latest recruit. He assured those present that he had done his duty in the Colony as the circumstances permitted and he would assure them that he would do his duty in his King and Country when in the Army.

This brought the function to an end, and Mr. Jenkin and all present heartily shook hands with the recipient and wished him God-speed and a safe return.

Crossing the Jordan, When the British Army crossed the Jordan in April and rescued 1,000 Armenian refugees at Es Salt, all thin as shadows and in rags, some of the cavalry took children across rivers by carrying one in each arm and holding it tight in their teeth.

10-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

FAIRALL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED
NEW VOILE BLOUSE

and

MUSLIN COLLARS.

KNITTING NEEDLES.

'PHONE 644.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

have much pleasure in announcing another of those big new Pathe plays that have been so successful of late:

"Kick 'n' " "The On-the-Square Girl"
"The Recoil", "Runaway Romany"
"The Spender", "A Crooked Romance",
and "The Mark of Cain" find a legitimate successor in

"A WOMAN'S FIGHT"

Frankly, we consider this 5-part Gold-Rooster play, the biggest thing of its kind we have yet produced.

"Action all the time!"
"Realism that Grips!"
"One Tense Situation after Another!"

For three nights only!
September 2, 3 and 4.
Will NOT be shown at Matinees!

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

PINKETTES

are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, liver troubles, sick headache, biliousness, and all the ailments of the bowels. Of course, for the children as for adults. Of course, for the children as for adults. Of course, for the children as for adults.

The presentation was then made. O.S.M. Wilks replied thanking Mr. Jenkin and the Police Reserve, and said that he was always helped on by his comrades from the D.S.P. down to the latest recruit. He assured those present that he had done his duty in the Colony as the circumstances permitted and he would assure them that he would do his duty in his King and Country when in the Army.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large OFFICE ROOM on second floor of Prince's Building. Apply to—H.M.F. NEMAZER.

TO STOP ADVERTISING IS TO SHOW

THE WHITE FLAG

Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

DURING the school year 1918-1919 beginning on MONDAY 9th September, classes 8, 7 and 6 will be taught in the new Building, Robinson Road, and Classes 5-1 in the new premises, Kennedy Road, which will also be the residence of the Teachers and Boarders.

BE. AIMAR

Director.

Hong Kong, 27th August, 1918

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

VISITING

THE HOME OF

PRIMO
BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE OF TICKETS COMMENCES TO-DAY.

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
(FOUNDED 1847.)

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$200,000 (Hongkong Currency)
or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5.00 each.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the total amount subscribed, 50 per cent., after deducting expenses, will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 50 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

If, as anticipated, the total amount is subscribed
One First Prize of \$25,000
Five Prizes of \$10,000 each—\$50,000
And Fifty Smaller Prizes of a total of about \$20,000 the lowest of which will be \$50.

If the total amount is not subscribed the amount of each prize to be reduced pro rata.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 31st December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the present Committee are:—

Mr. C. E. ARNOLD (President), Mr. A. G. GORDON (Past President),
Mr. J. M. DYER (Vice-President), Mr. C. FORBES,
Mr. B. G. SHAW (Past President), Mr. A. O. LAM,
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.A. (Past President), Mr. W. NICHOLSON,
Hon. Mr. DAVID LAMBART (Past President), Mr. J. BIRD,
Mr. T. F. HODGE (Past President), Mr. E. BUTHRELL,
Mr. D. MACDONALD (Past President), Mr. M. A. MURRAY (Hon. Treasurer),
Mr. J. M. GORDON (Acting Hon. Secretary).

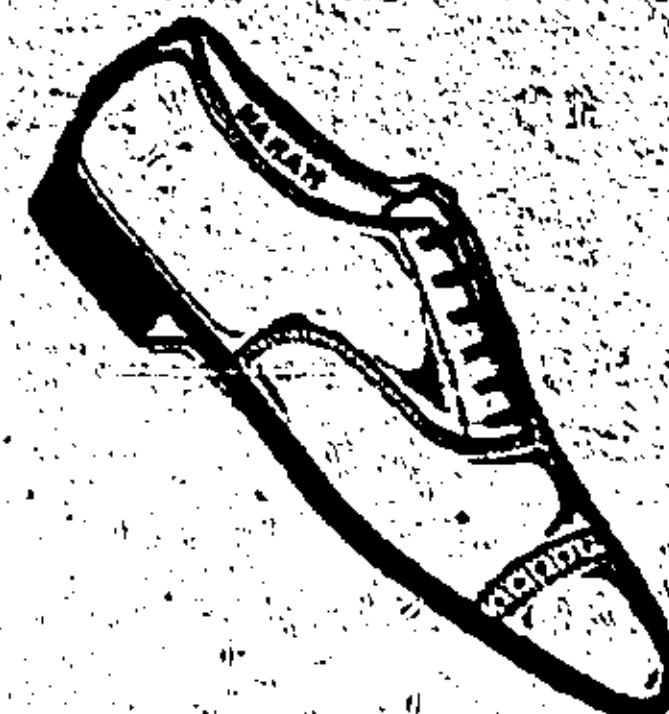
Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and at such places as may be subsequently advertised.

JOHN MACDONALD, (Hon. Treasurer),
c/o Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

J. M. GORDON, (Hon. Secretary),
c/o Shaw, James & Co.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing

HANAN



WHITE

SHOES

Made of white canvas uppers with "Rinex" soles and low heels. A very comfortable, cool and durable shoe of "dressy" appearance that will give the utmost satisfaction.

STOCKED IN SHOES AND BOOTS

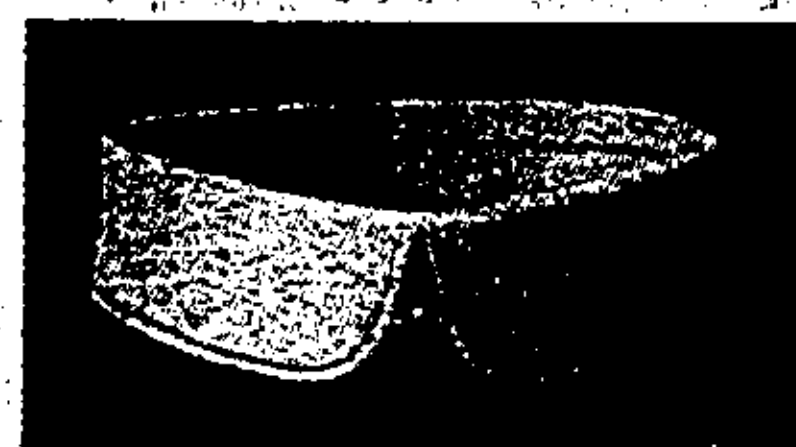
MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS



COLLARS

3.75

per dozen.

STOCKED IN 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4", DEEP.

AND IN QUARTER SIZES.

VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS

(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES.)

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND M'FREDERISED CLOTHS.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS
and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG

and DANCE.



"FAVORITE"

ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

6, Des Vœux Road Tel. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

WATCHING THE MONKEY.

A Roof Garden Incident.

Three Chinese were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with the larceny of a purse containing \$67, with being in unlawful possession of \$25, and with assaulting a watchman employed by the Sincere Co.

Inspector P. O. Sullivan, in prosecuting, said that the first defendant was charged with the larceny of \$67 and the unlawful possession of \$25, and the second and third defendants with assaulting the watchman, in addition to the other two charges. The complainant was sitting on the roof garden of the Sincere Company's premises at the time. The Company employed a watchman to watch on the roof garden as there were a lot of complaints about pickpockets. The complainant had his long coat off and the first defendant came behind and put his hand inside complainant's pockets. The watchman saw the second and third defendants come behind the first defendant so as to cover his actions. The first defendant was taking away the purse from the complainant's pocket when he was seen by the complainant, who got hold of his hands. The watchman came up to arrest him and as he did so the other two defendants came up and assaulted him. With the assistance of the other attendants at Sincere's they had the three defendants arrested. Whilst on the way to the station they offered him a bribe. At the station they pretended they could not understand what was said to them, and Inspector O'Sullivan detailed two Chinese detectives to go along with the first defendant who took them to a house in Queen's Road. There they found a Panti cook-boy who identified all the three defendants. On examination they found that the first defendant had \$25 concealed in his shoes.

The complainant, in giving evidence, said that yesterday at 8.30 p.m. he was on the roof garden of Sincere's and was watching the antics of a monkey when the first defendant came and extracted the purse out of his pocket.

The Chinese watchman also gave evidence, and said that he received information that the defendants' profession was that of pickpockets.

A Chinese cook-boy in giving evidence, identified the three defendants as staying at the house where he was a cook-boy. He could not account for the presence of the three men in the house, and he did not cook for them. He had seen them doing so work.

His Worship adjourned the case till Monday at noon, and fixed bail for the second and third defendants at \$250 each whilst no bail was allowed in the case of the first defendant.

PHILIPPINE RED CROSS.

Additional Members on Chinese Committee.

Alfonso Z. Syoip, chairman of the Chinese committee for the fourth Liberty Loan drive in the Philippines, yesterday announced additional members on his committee, having taken advantage of Chairman Duffy's suggestion that committee chairmen name additional members in case they thought it advisable says the Manila Daily Bulletin of the 22nd inst. The full membership of the Chinese committee is as follows:—

Alfonso Z. Syoip, chairman; Honorable Kwei Chih, On Un Jiang, Yu Biao Santos, Carlos Palanca, Rafael Go Tanco, S. O. Choy, Des G. Chuan, Jose Velasco, Wm. Kennedy, Uy Yot, Tim Genao A. M. H., Uy Teng Piao, Go Pengoo, Go Tanco, Antonio Barretto, Dy. Bnacio, On Uy Gam, Francisco Obos Seo, Yap Tiao Seng, Chan Keng Sam, O. Ohu Cheng, Tee Han Kee, Ty Cuzco Sobano, Ty. Chuan, Son Ban-chung, T. Limbino, Ty. Paré, Yativo, Alfonso Ortega, Co. Tengoo.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Junior Local Examination Results.

The following are the results of the above Examination:—

Boys.—Luk Kai-leung, Queen's College; Mir Alim Khan, Queen's; Siu Ping-kong, Queen's; Chan Shiu-to, Queen's; Ip Kau, Queen's; Kong Kam-chuen, Queen's; John Francisco Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's; Chan U-yung, Queen's; Leung Wah-ping, St. Joseph's; Antonio Makias Gomes, St. Joseph's; Fan Ping-chung, Queen's; Ip Shiu-oi, Queen's; Leung Ting-shun, Queen's; Chow Fung-to, St. Joseph's; (distinction in Chinese); Anthony Ng, St. Joseph's; Tsoi Tse-shak, Queen's (distinction in Chinese); Francisco Vicente Vieira Ribeiro, St. Joseph's; Lo Wai-sun, Queen's; Wong Chow-soi, St. Joseph's; Edward Michael Franco, St. Joseph's; Leonardo D'Almada e Castro, St. Joseph's; Jean Jacques Uhler, St. Joseph's (distinction in French); Fung Hoi-shum, Queen's; Michel Baurer, St. Joseph's; Pan Yu-kwo, Queen's (distinction in Chinese); Ho Man-kai, St. Joseph's; Yung On-yin, Queen's; Charles Pan, St. Joseph's; Menzel Barwald, St. Joseph's; Marcelo Nabla Ko Chung-fong, St. Joseph's; Lo Fook, Queen's; Louis Chan, St. Joseph's; Yeung Shiu-ching, Queen's; Frank Wing Kwan-lee, St. Joseph's; Cheong Wai-lai, Queen's; Leung Tin-yung, St. Joseph's; Mak Shu-fan, Queen's; Harvey William Knight, Diocesan Boys; Philip Brookes Ramsey, Diocesan Boys; Tsoi Tse-shun, Queen's; Kwok On, Diocesan Boys (distinction in Arithmetic and Geography); Ma Shiu-chung, Diocesan Boys; Arthur James Kent, Diocesan Boys; Kor Balaak, Diocesan Boys; George Stephen Ford, Diocesan Boys; Wong Sik-chung, Diocesan Boys; John Litton, Diocesan Boys; Wong Chung-un, Queen's; Sin Ping-he, Diocesan Boys; Edward Charles Fincher, Diocesan Boys; Ip Ping-ling, Queen's; Ng In-ai, Queen's; Hung Kam-sang, Diocesan Boys; Douglas Samuel Green, Diocesan Boys; Charles Frederick Gower Jackson, Diocesan Boys; Ngai Chun-on, Diocesan Boys (distinction in Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Book-keeping, Biblical Knowledge); William James Howard, Diocesan Boys; John Graham Anderson, Diocesan Boys; Leung Yu, Queen's; John Shea, Diocesan Boys (distinction in Arithmetic); Henry Fox, Diocesan Boys; Pan Fun-nam, St. Stephen's; Li King-pun, Queen's; Yeung Shiu-hong, St. Stephen's; Yau Ka Yang, Queen's; Tao Shiu-shing, St. Stephen's; Yik Tat-tung, Queen's; Chan Kwan-nin, St. Stephen's; Ma Hin-lee, St. Stephen's; Chao Wing-kwong, Queen's; Hsu Hui-sun, St. Stephen's; Fung Pui-yung, Queen's (distinction in Chinese); Ohnng Fa-man, Ying Wah College; Chan Yuk-in, Queen's; Wai Pak-king, Ying Wah; Kwok Chiu-hon, Queen's; Li Che-kong, Ying Wah; Tam Shin-wah, Ying Wah; Chan Tat-tung, Ying Wah; Chan Sam, Ying Wah (distinction in Chinese); Francisco Xavier D'Almada e Castro; Stanley Patrick She (distinction in book-keeping); Chan Kwai-pun, Queen's College; Abdelaly Tyebjee Motabbay Barma, St. Joseph's College (distinction in Book-keeping); Zung Oung-kyung, Medhurst College, Shanghai; Oung Sen-sang, Medhurst College; Sung Zong-sen, Medhurst College; Teong Zung-kyun, Medhurst College; Tsoi Chiu-wan, Medhurst College.

Girls.—Yuan Kwai-ran, Bellicio Public School (distinction in Geography and Biblical Knowledge); Li Kit-ee, St. Stephen's Girls; Yeung Yak-wa, Bellicio Public School; Olivia Maria Xavier, Bellicio Public; Hilda Maria Xavier, Bellicio Public; Wong Sau-ian, Bellicio Public; Emilia de Figueiredo, Italian Convent; Wong Po-kwai, Bellicio Public; Marjorie Edna Garrod, Italian Convent; Sung Lin-ngan, Bellicio Public; Theresa Mary Gil, Italian Convent; Lucy Thomas, Bellicio Public.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Proposed Public Loan. Owing to the present financial difficulty, the Director of the Financial Department has proposed to issue an 8 per cent. Public Loan in addition to the recent contribution and the benevolent lottery.

Wm. Lung's Troops Surrender? On hearing a report that the Lung Chai Kwong's troops at Kingchow are inclining to surrender Kingchow on condition that they be allowed to return to their native land freely, the Authority has decided to re-adopt the former policy for the capture of Luohow and has sent two officers to Kingchow intending to invite Lung's troops to surrender. The two officers are ex-officers of Lung Chai Kwong and they left for King Chow yesterday, in company with Wong Chi Woon, the pacification commissioner of Kingchow and Nanchow.

A Former Vice-Minister's Visit. Yan Yu Li, ex Vice-Minister of Finance, who, it is alleged, was connected with the big bribery case in the financial ministry last year, and whom the Central Government has ordered to be arrested, arrived in Canton from Tokyo a few days ago. He had interviews with many important leaders in Canton and will go to the Straits Settlements in a few days.

Reward for Surrender. Li Lueh Chun, the Chief of the General Staff of the Military Government, has gone to Swatow taking with him forty thousand dollars for rewarding the Chekiang troops who surrendered to the South from Fokien. The Military funds for their troops will be supplied by the Military Government.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Recommendations. P.O. 137 Chan Yak Sha is commended by the Capt. Supt. of Police for following up when off duty and securing the arrest of a thief. The latter, after being chased a considerable distance by the Constable, finally jumped into the Harbour. He was taken from the water and arrested by Staff Inspector Watt and a Chinese Constable. The occurrence took place in the early morning. This Constable has now been three times commended, on one occasion for saving life.

Staff Inspector Watt is also commended by the Capt. Supt. of Police in connection with the above case for smartly turning out in a dingy and effecting the arrest.

Inspectors. Inspectors in possession of swords and belts are required to wear same on all Parades to be taken by a Superintendent.

Route March. All ranks at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2.

Strength. Joined.—P.O. 457 Lightburn, posted to No. 1 Section, No. 1 Platoon.

P.O. 491 Statter is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. P.O. 353 Beltrio is invalided out.

Public. Ada Hammond, Italian Convent; Tam Lai-sheng, Bellicio Public; Alda Maria Silva, Bellicio Public; Maria Augusta dos Remedios, Italian Convent; Eunice Samy, Bellicio Public; Tam Chiu-tin, Italian Convent; Anna Lynn, Bellicio Public; Theresa Jesus Gomes, St. Mary's School; Lucile Augusta Lopes, Bellicio Public; Alda Dolores Leon, Bellicio Public; In Oh-yung, Bellicio Public; Aurea Celina Carvalho, French Convent; Laura Figueiredo, Bellicio Public; Cheung Yak-king, Bellicio Public; Maria Stella Noronha, French Convent; Sophia Alarria, Bellicio Public; Lucy Harry Haynes, French Convent; Kathleen Kirkwood, Murphy, Kowloon; British; Rosa Emily White, French Convent; Ng Sai-lin, St. Stephen's Girls; Mary Mathias, French Convent.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEA TRUST.

Its Constitution and Functions.

By Royal Proclamation dated the 25th June, 1915, and amended by Royal Proclamation dated the 7th October and 15th November in the same year, which are still in force, the exportation of all articles from the United Kingdom to Holland was prohibited unless the articles were, with certain exception, consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust says the *Journal of Commerce*. It may therefore be useful to publish for the information of British traders and others some account of the constitution and functions of the Trust.

The Trust commonly known as the Netherlands Oversea Trust, and the Dutch name for which is "Nederlandsche Overzeestruistmaatschappij" is a non-trading company, formed by prominent Dutch traders, merchants, and others, officially established at The Hague and recognised by the Royal Decree. It commenced working on the 10th January, 1915. Its principal duty is to act as intermediary in the broadest sense of the word on behalf of Netherlands merchants or commercial companies with a view to ensure the undisturbed import into Holland from overseas of articles which are declared absolute or conditional contraband by the belligerent powers. Incidentally the organisation has become a means whereby during the blockade of the Central Empires established by the Allied Powers, the importation of goods into Holland can continue with the maximum of security to those Powers that the goods imported are really intended to be and will be used for purposes which they recognise as legitimate, and will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to the Central Powers or their allies, or be used for the benefit or advantage of those Powers.

The Trust acts by a committee who have entered into agreements with his Majesty's Government to use their best endeavours to restrict the importation from all sources into Holland of any article to the amount required for "Home Consumption," as defined in the agreement, namely consumption in Holland or re-export to Dutch colonies, or, in approved cases specified in the agreement, to neutral countries, provided that re-export does not take place through an enemy country. The guarantee as to home consumption applies not only to the goods imported, but also to all articles manufactured or produced therefrom, and the Trust guarantees consumption in the country to which export takes place.

The method whereby the above object is attained is by the consignment to the Trust exclusively of all goods, with certain specified exceptions, imported into Holland, the Trust undertaking that acceptance by them of the consignments of goods will, so far as possible, be limited to the amount required for the above purposes, and that where goods in excess of that amount are consigned to the Trust without their consent, the goods will be warehoused by the Trust and not allowed into circulation until the normal level of imports has again been reached. From time to time consultations have taken place between the Trust and representatives of his Majesty's Government, and arrangements have been come to as to the amounts required for home consumption as above defined.

The ultimate recipients of goods consigned to the Trust are required to enter into agreements binding themselves to the Trust, either generally or in respect of specific consignments, in some cases security being deposited or otherwise effected, and in others bankers' guarantees being given, to observe the conditions under which import is allowed, penalties are provided for cases of breach of the conditions, and, as is well known, fines have in some instances been imposed when cases of breach have been discovered. By reason of the great power which the Trust possesses, and its effective system of control, it happens very rarely that importers break their undertakings, and the

Trust has not hesitated to impose the penalties even when the breaches have been proved to have occurred without the knowledge or connivance of the original recipients of the goods the Trust being of the opinion that the responsibility must rest with the original recipient for any looseness in regard to the control of goods to which he has bound himself to the Trust. It is part of the scheme that when a deposit has been lodged, fines imposed may be deducted by the Trust from the deposit, which has then to be restored to its original amount. In other cases the penalties are recoverable according to the terms of the agreement made between the importer and the Trust, either by enforcement of the security or otherwise, as is found most convenient. In all cases the hold of the Trust over importers of goods is effective, and is considered to be sufficient to secure the objects in view.

The routine machinery established for facilitating trade is simple and smooth-working. A person desirous of importing goods into Holland, when he has made his contract with the exporter in, say, the United Kingdom, applies to the Trust for a certificate, the terms of which indicate that the Trust is prepared to accept the consignment and take responsibility for the proper dealing with the goods. If the Trust is satisfied that the transaction ought to be permitted, and issues the certificate, it is sent forward to the exporter, who, when the goods require an export licence from the War Trade Department, usually presents it to the Department with and in support of his application for a licence. In all other cases the certificate is delivered by the exporter to the Customs authorities when he enters the goods for shipment.

The Trust also acts as a controlling body as regards many other matters than imports into Holland. It takes the custody of and controls in warehouses in Holland goods which have by reason of arrangements with the Exporters Powers to be deposited there, releasing them only in accordance with the terms of the arrangement. It vouches exports from Holland, and having regard to this, vessels sailing from Dutch home ports whose manifests are endorsed with the Trust's certificate that the cargo consists only of "licensed goods" (provided that the vessels call at the Downs or a British or French port) are not detained longer than is necessary for the examination and verification of the ship's papers. The expression "licensed goods" for this purpose is defined by the agreement between his Majesty's Government and the Trust, which agreement provides with considerable particularity the system of control, a control which is designed to prevent enemy trade through Holland, except with regard principally to certain limited supplies for Dutch colonies of goods or materials which it would be difficult or impossible to obtain elsewhere.

Another example of the Trust's activities and usefulness is the fact that for certain commodities of importance, specific rations have been fixed by agreement with the Trust, these rations being based upon and limited by the reasonable requirements of Holland for its own necessities. In these cases the Trust acts as a controlling and apportioning authority in that country.

In the matters above mentioned, reference has been made to agreements between the Trust and H.M. Government, and to transactions with the United Kingdom, but broadly it is correct to state that all the Allied Powers share in the reciprocal benefits derived from the establishment of the Trust and the control exercised by the very complete organisation which has been set up by the Trust with a view to the fulfilment of its duties under the agreements in question.

New Tokyo Order. According to a recent police order all motor cars in Tokyo must be equipped with splash guards. The guards are placed to prevent the wheels from splashing mud and water on persons walking in the streets. During wet weather the need for some such regulation is frequently manifest in Shanghai.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS AND WAR WORK.

An Era of Physical Training.

"By the time this war is ended," said the head of a big college preparatory school for girls in New York recently, "legs will be legs, whether masculine or feminine."

Her prophecy was based upon the increasing use by women in war of knickerbockers, bloomers and other bifurcated garments. From girl scouts of 9 to women ambulance drivers of 49 the shedding of the skirt has been growing general, but rapid as it has been, it would have been more so had women been better prepared to discard the kindly curtain that hid a good deal of evidence of indolence and self-indulgence. However, the hour has struck at last.

Women have found that they cannot comfortably be farmers, truck drivers, street-car conductors or lift operators in skirts. Discarding skirts they must discard either all feminine vanity or all surplus flesh. That is one reason why all the women in the United States are exercising as never before.

But it is not only a care for appearance in divided skirts that has driven them wholesale into gymnastics. There is a real need of tireless muscles and of strong respiratory organs for the professions in which women are constantly appearing. All over the country women are marching. Only six or seven years ago the first woman's procession in New York was held as a suffrage demonstration. The little group that marched were pioneers and suffered and rejoiced as pioneers, keenly aware of their "conspicuousness." Suffrage parades became familiar, grew to be enormous. But they were suffrage parades and they were confined to the big cities—New York, Chicago, Boston.

Since the war began almost every woman, everywhere, parades. Thousands of them marched recently in Providence, R. I., in a Liberty Loan parade because they have men at the front. Tens of thousands marched in New York the next week because they were Red Cross workers. The women of a small city in Indiana, Hammond by name, marched three or four thousand strong, and almost all of German origin, through a blustery, rainy night to show "How Hammond Stands for the War." Women march for milk for the French babies. They march for the "Blue Cross" the league for the care of war animals. They march for wool funds and war library collections—for anything and everything connected with the war.

Women must be in training to march like that. Enthusiasm alone will not carry them on, erect and swinging, for miles.

The Government itself has taken cognizance of their need for exercise as a war measure. Three times a week a thousand young women workers in the War Department at Washington may be seen marching and drilling on the lawn behind the White House grounds. That the War Department's example will be followed by the other governmental departments and bureaus is a foregone conclusion. And that it will spread to the private concerns doing war work and thence to all private concerns employing women is almost an equal certainty. If the man of the first line of defence are kept ready for their great task by rigorous physical training, the second and third lines are prepared to adopt as much of the same regimen as may be necessary to keep them also ready for a task only second in importance.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Treasury issued the following financial statement for the month of May, 1918:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st March, 1917	\$ 5,115,951.10
Revenue from 1st April to 31st May, 1918	3,335,484.42
	8,651,435.61

Expenditure from 1st April to 31st May, 1918	2,372,084.62
--	--------------

Balance, 31st May, 1918	\$6,279,350.99
-------------------------	----------------

* Exclusive of Crown Agents' accounts January.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—14th Sunday after Trinity, 1st September, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Goodson. Psalms: Wesley and Hopkins. Te Deum: Oakley, in F. Jubilate: Crotch (3rd evening). Hymns: 376, 298. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 1, verses 1, 2 and 7, in unison. Psalm 2, verses 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, in unison. Psalm 3, verses 3, 4 and 7, in unison. Hymn 376, verse 4, in unison. Hymn 298, verses 1 and 4, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Puccini, Cooke and Tucker. Magnificat: Barnby. Nunc Dimittis: Poland (22nd morning). Hymns: 229, 265, 63. N.B.—Psalm 6, verses 1, 2, 4 and 9, in unison. Psalm 7, verses 1, 2, 6, 11, 12 and 18, in unison. Psalm 8, verses 1 and 9, in unison. Hymn 265, verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 63, verses 1 and 5, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—14th Sunday after Trinity, 1st September, 1918. Holy Communion after Morning Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Chant No. 85. Psalms: 1 to 4, As set. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Goodson. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymn: 550 (Last Verse in Unison). Hymn: 352. Hymn: 336. Hymn: 218 (Tune 397). God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 6 to 8, As set. Magnificat: Robinson. 14th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Farrant, 10th Morning. Hymn: 354. Hymn: 371. Hymn: 389. Hymn: 224. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 1st September, Morning service at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 343, 133, 21, 344, 105. Evening service at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 353, 445, 234, 351, 371. Preacher: Reverend L. E. Anderson.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Evening Service and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting: 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsonal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Service 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.—Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 a.m.

BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS TO-DAY.

CLEARANCE SALE

FROM

MONDAY,

2nd SEPTEMBER

FOR

3 DAYS ONLY

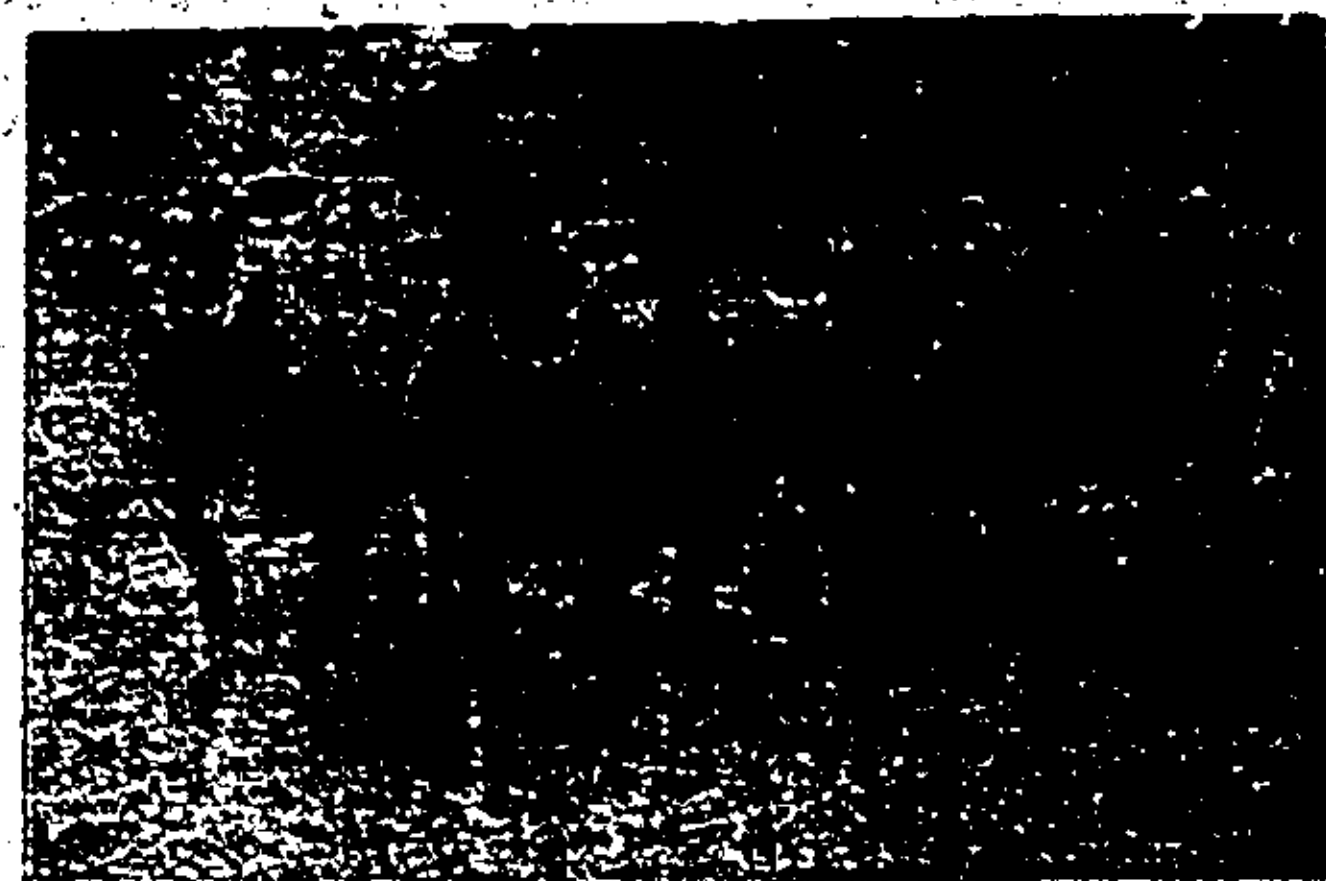
25% Reduction
on all goods

Maison Lily

THE PARIS SALON OF HONGKONG



DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

=====
A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNERED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

